JANUARY 25, 1787. THE NUMBER 236.

Virginia Gazette

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND: PRINTED BY THOMAS NICOLSON.

RICHMOND, January 10, 1787.

IN conſequence of the late calamitous fire in this city we find ourſelves compelled to call on ſuch of our friends, as ſtand indebted to us for immediate payment Setting aſide the diſpoſition which they muſt feel, to aſſiſt us in our preſent ſituation, the very long indulgence which has heretofore been given, to thoſe in our debt, will we are ſatisfied call for their utmoſt exertions, and will likewiſe apologize for our determination, indiſcriminately to commence ſuit againſt ſuch as are delinquent.——Our buſineſs for the preſent is tranſacted in the new houſe on the main ſtreet leading up to the capital. The houſes formerly under our occupation, will be in a very ſhort time repaired, when we ſhall open a ſtore as uſual, with a freſh and ſeaſonable aſſortment of goods.

We have left on hand a variety of mahogany furniture, a few handſome ſecond hand carriages, a quantity of rum, ſalt, bar iron, porter, and cheeſe, hardware, &c. Which we will ſell cheap for ready money.

PENNOCK, NICOLSON, & SKIPWITH.

N. B. The brigantine Mercury, will ſail for London in ten days; for paſſage only apply to the Captain at Bermuda Hundred, or to

FULWAR SKIPWITH

MR. CAPUS,

FROM the Royal Opera in Paris, intends opening a DANCING SCHOOL, at his houſe on Shockoe hill, (lately occupied by Mr Queſnay) oppoſite the Capitol; where ladies and gentlemen that wiſh to enter as his ſcholars, will be admitted on the following terms: One guinea entrance, and twelve pounds per annum; payable every month in advance.

His knowledge in that line, gives him reaſon to hope this undertaking will meet with the approbation of the public, whoſe patronage it will be his ſtudy to deſerve, by the moſt aſſiduous and regular attendance on his pupils He will teach them the plain minuet, the minuet of the Graces, the Hunting, and the minuet de la Cour, with their reſpective Gavotes; the Allemande, with all the ſteps and figures for Cotillons, Country Dances, and the Hornpipe.

For the conveniency of thoſe gentlemen who cannot attend his public ſchool, he will open a private one, every Wedneſday and Saturday evening; and the public chool will be attended every Tueſday and Friday, in ſthe morning and afternoon.

☞ Mr. CAPUS will take ſcholars to inſtruct in MUSIC, viz. harpſichord, forte piano, violin, German flute, guitar, and violincello.—Will alſo teach to read, write, and ſpeak properly the French language, at the uſual prices.

RICHMOND, January 1, 1787.

To be Let

A NEAT AND COMMODIOUS

HOUSE & STORE,

WITH a yard paled in, and a kitchen behind, ſituated on the main ſtreet, next to Mr. Neſbit's, and lately occupied by Doctor Thomas Carter. There is a good dry cellar underneath the houſe, a room behind the ſtore, and three good rooms up ſtairs It will anſwer either for a ſtore, or ſuit for a private family Application to be made to Meſſrs. MONTGOMERY'S HENRY, & Co. or to the ſubſcriber.

HENRY WILLEY.

Richmond, January 1, 1787.

To be Rented

For one, or LEASED for three years,

A DWELLING HOUSE,

ON the back ſtreet, with a good garden, kitchen, and all other neceſſary out houſes, lately occupied by the ſubſcriber.

I have alſo a houſe and lot, which I would rent or ſell, lately occupied as a ſhop by Mr. Robert Gilbert. This lot I would ſell cheap for part caſh, and give an undoubted title. For terms apply to

GABRIEL GALT.

Richmond, January 3, 1787.

FITZWHYLSONN'S Engliſh School,

IS removed from Mr. Samuel Couch's to Mrs Warricks on the back ſtreet, nearly oppoſite the Maſon's Hall.

The ſatisfaction he gave thoſe who employed him laſt year, he hopes, will recommend him to the farther patronage of the public.

Terms. Two dollars entrance, and twenty five ſhillings per quarter.

Richmond, January 19, 1787.

JANUARY 17, 1787.

ANY perſon having CIVIL LIST OR INTEREST WARRANTS to diſpoſe of, will be informed where they may be negociated by application to the Printer hereof.

To be Hired,

A HEARTY YOUNG

NEGRO WOMAN,

WHO CAN WASH,

And do the drugery of a ſmall Family. Inquire of the Printer.

For Sale,

Three hundred and ten acres of land lying on James river, near Hampton, being part of the tract which formerly belonged to Col. William Digges, jun. called,

NEWPORT NEWS.

THE land is rich, is very well timbered with pine and oak, fit for ſhip building, and there is a very good fiſhery. The terms may be known by applying to

DAVID JAMESON.

YORK, November 2, 1786,

Two Guineas Reward

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber the 13th inſtant, a ſilver WATCH, makers name, J. Rambrandt. London, No. 6260. Any perſon that will deliver the ſaid watch to me next door to the Poſt Office, ſhall receive one guinea reward, and on conviction of the thief, the above reward. THOMAS C. MORRIS.

☞ *All watch makers, ſilverſmiths, and others, are requeſted to ſtop the above watch if offered for ſale.*

Richmond, Dec. 13, 1786

WILLIAMSBURG, Nov. 10, 1786.

INFORMATION is given to the public, that the GRAMMAR SCHOOL in the city of Williamſburg, will be continued after the Chriſtmas holidays, or from the 15th of January next, under the direction of the Rev. Mr. BRACKEN; board and lodging in the Capitol will be diſcontinued, but may be had in private houſes on reaſonable terms. The languages, writing and arithmetic will be taught, and the terms will be two pounds five ſhillings per quarter, to be paid in advance.

☞ Thoſe who chooſe to learn the

FRENCH LANGUAGE,

May have an opportunity of doing it.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND NOW SELLNIG,

AT T. NICOLSON'S OFFICE.

The Virginia Almanack,

For the Year 1787.

AN ACT

For placing the Naval Officers, on the Civil Liſt.

WHEREAS the profits ariſing to the Naval Officers are much larger in many inſtances than the Legiſlature expected at the time the officers were appointed, and it being expedient to give every aid to the public revenue, where the ſame can be attained with juſtice and without increaſing the burthens of the good citizens of this Commonwealth, Be it therefore enacted by the General Aſſembly, that from and after the 20th day of January 1787, the ſeveral Naval Officers, in lieu of their former commiſſions and fees ſhall have and receive the following ſalaries annually, that is to ſay, the Naval Officer for Elizabeth river diſtrict three hundred pounds the Naval Officer for James river diſtrict two hundred pounds, the Naval Officer for York river diſtrict one hundred and fifty pounds, the Naval Officer for Rappahannock diſtrict two hundred pounds, the Naval Officer for Potowmack diſtrict two hundred and fifty pounds, the Naval Officer for Accomack diſtrict fifty pounds, and the Naval Officer for Northampton diſtrict fifty pounds, to be paid quarterly and in like manner as the ſalaries of other officers of civil government: And moreover there ſhall hereafter be paid and allowed to each of the ſaid Naval Officers a commiſſion of one per cent on all monies by them reſpectively received and paid into the Treaſury, by virtue of their office, and alſo a commiſſion of three fourths of one per cent. on the amount of all bonds for duties by them taken. And whereas great inconveniencies ariſe by veſſels being allowed to run up James river, without making entry before they get to Bermuda Hundred, for remedy whereof, Be it enacted that the maſters or commanders of all veſſels coming from ſea or Maryland into Hampton road ſhall be at liberty to enter and clear ſuch veſſels with the Naval Officer either at Hampton or Norfolk, any law to the contrary notwithſtanding. And be it further enacted, that each Naval Officer ſhall reſide at the port or place where his office is kept, ſhall attend to the duty of his ſaid office, and ſhall not directly or indirectly be concerned in trade.

FOR SALE,

About three hundred and fifty ACRES of

LAND,

Part of the tract on which I lately lived with the

HOUSES AND IMPROVEMENTS,

Within a mile of YORK TOWN.

THE ſuperior quality of the land is ſo generally known that I need not be particular in the diſcription of it The buildings are an overſeers houſe, kitchen, quarter, and other out houſes. A branch divides the land almoſt equally and affords ten or twelve acres of very fine unimproved meadow ground and ſeveral ſprings of very fine water on both ſides. I will ſell the land on either ſide the branch ſeperate, or the whole together, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. I will alſo ſell one third part of a ſituation for a mill within a mile and a half of the town Poſſeſſion will be given for one part of the land and ſituation for the mill immediately, and for the other part of the land the firſt day of next January. Twelve months credit will be given, on the purchaſers giving bond with approved ſecurity.

LAWRENCE SMITH.

JANUARY 18, 1787.

Fifty Pounds Reward.

LOST

OUT of the houſe of the ſubſcribers on Monday morning, a ſmall black leather trunk, with eighty two pounds in caſh, fifteen hundred dollars in indents, one hundred and five pounds in militia certificates, twenty five pounds ſixteen ſhillings in intereſt warrants, which in the time of the fire, it is ſuppoſed was carried to another houſe. Whoever will deliver the ſaid trunk, ſhall be well rewarded.

ISAAC & JOSEPH MORDICAI.

Richmond, January 10.

HUNGARY, September 6.

AN ordinance published on the 21st of June, 1781, against the wearing of stiff whalebone stays, has been republished lately, owing to the following melancholy event which happened at Pest: A young lady about 19 years of age, suddenly fell down senseless as she was dancing, and expired in a few minutes; the Physicians all declared, that they could attribute her death to nothing but the very great tightness of her stays, which prevented the circulation of the blood.

UTRECHT, September 28.

A LARGE number of merchants and insurers of Dordrecht, Rotterdam, and Schiedam, have presented a petition to their High Mightinesses, in which after thanking them for their attention to former complaints made to them relative to the trade and navigation, by the rectifying of which the number of seamen were very much increased, &c. they pray their High Mightinesses to take such resolutions as they may think most efficacious for the security both of the merchants of these Provinces, and those who interest themselves in the trade of the county; a precaution which they think will tend to re-establish the splendour of the nation and the posperity of its trade. They add, that, without presuming to meddle in the deliberations of their High Mightinesses, they beg leave to propose the three following articles for their approbation:

1st That the confederates do consent, that there should be at all times a sufficient sum reserved to support a respectable marine.

2dly That a certain number of vessels be appointed in all the ports ready to sail on the first notice, that in case of a war the Republic may not be taken by surprise.

3dly That a direction be established to attend to the support of the navy, and to render its service as expeditious as possible.

October 1. The states of Holland held an extraordinary assembly on the 26th ult. and on the 27th, received a letter from the states of Guelderland, in which they declare, that they will separate themselves from the Union, if the states of Holland do not restore to the Stadtholder the privileges they have deprived him of. This is at least what is said to be the contents of the letter, which is not yet made public.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 25.

THE Captain Pacha having met the army of the rebel Beys, near Romelia, in Egypt, a battle ensued, in which the Beys were entirely defeated: This victory has put the Turkish Admiral in possession of Cairo. Government gains immense treasures by the above conquest, and have secured to themselves an augmentation in their annual revenue of from 15 to 16, 000 000 piasters, which will be thrown into the coffers of the Grand Signior.

LONDON, October 3.

KING OF PRUSSIA'S REAL WILL.

AFTER having pacified my kingdom; after having conquered countries, raised a victorious army, and filled my treasury; after having established a good administration in my States; and after having made my enemies tremble, I remit, without regret, this breath of life to NATURE!!- I leave to my dearest nephew Frederick William, my coutries, conquered and acquired; my castles, buildings, gardens, pictures, wardrobes, and furniture, on condition that he fulfils the trifles which I reserve to my family, as a mark of my respect; but my states, my treasure, and my people, are his inheritance by birth right. I pray my nephew to let my Queen have what she at present enjoys, and I add ten thousand crowns annually; she never gave me uneasiness during my reign, and merits every regard for her inestimable virtues. I leave to my brother Henry, two hundred thousand crowns, the chrysoprase ring set with brilliants, that I used to wear myself, one of my best crystal lustres, and fifty antheils of Hungary wine. To my brother Ferdinand, fifty thousand crowns, a coach and eight horses. To the Princess Amelia, ten thousand crowns, and a service of plate. To the Princess Henry, six thousand crowns annually. To the Princess Ferdinand, ten thousand crowns annually, and a gold box set with brilliants. To the Dutchess Dowager of Brunswick, fifty thousand crowns and a service of plate. To the Duke of Brunswick, two English horses, and their equipage. To Duke Ferdinand, a beautiful box, because he has always been my friend. To Prince Frederick of Brunswick, ten thousand crowns. To the Dutchess of Wertemburgh, mother of the Grand Dutchess, twenty thousand crowns. To the Prince, her husband, a diamond ring. To the Margrave of Anspach a diamond ring also. To the Dowager Landgravine of Cassel ten thousand crowns.

"I recommend to you my dear nephew my brave and noble army, all my old officers; above all those who were nearest me, my house-hold and servants; let them serve you; and if they are old, provide for them. My first battalion of body guards shall have two crowns each; the officers a medal each, representing one of the most remarkable actions of the seven years war; that they may remember me and their own glory.

"The little legacies that I have made are not to come from the treasury; it is not mine, it belongs to the state; regard it as such for ever, my dear nephew; these legacies are at my own charge. I hope that you will fulfil my last will. To be King is all chance; do not forget that you are a man. I flatter myself that there will be no troubles in my family. Private interests should be forgotten for the good of the state, that a happy unanimity may reign for ever amongst you, for the honour, the glory of your ancestors, and your common happiness!"

Two Clergymen, who have been Chaplains to the American Congress, are daily expected in England. They are to be consecrated, agreeable to a late act of Parliament, and are to return to the Continent, with full powers to ordain the inferior clergy in their new dioceses; and in case of death, the surviving Bishop will have the power to consecrate a successor to the vacant see.

OCTOBER 21.

Extract of a letter from Paris, October 18.

"Government, as soon as the treaty of commerce between France and Great Britain was likely to take place, adopted some wise precautions relative to the internal duties on wine throughout the kingdom, in order to facilitate their exportations for England. Two arrets of the king's council have just appeared relative to that important object. The first imports, that from the first day of October 1786, wines bought up in the province of Aunis, for foreign exportation, shall not, until it be otherwise ordered, pay more than eight livres a ton, and ten sols a livre, above the same duty; to be paid by the proprietor, who is to make a declaration at the first office of the said removal, and to provide himself with the necessary certificates.

"The second arret contains only three articles. The first imports, that from the date of the publication of the edict, to the first of January 1787, all wines to be brought to the ports in the seneschalship of Bourdeaux, to be there shipped, shall have a permit from the place from whence they are taken up, to the said ports, free of all expence, except the duties agreed upon by the treaty.

"By the second article, wines shall, during this delay, have the benefit of transit: that is, not to pay the usual duties on the seneschalship of Bourdeaux, on their entry into it.

"By the third, the duties paid on wines, going out of seneschalship, including the wines produced in itself, shall be reduced to two livres a ton, for such as are exported, and three livres for such as are destined in other places, excepting only the necessary duties."

KINGSTON, November 15.

THE sudden departure of his most Catholic Majesty's ship from this port, was occasioned, as it would appear (though we do not affirm it to be the positive fact) by a misunderstanding between Commodore Gardner, and the Spanish commander, on the subject of the usual homage due to the British flag, which the latter declined to pay upon his entering the harbour, and for his firing an evening gun the first night after he came to an anchor: Which Commodore Gardner, with a spirit that should recommend him to his King and country, if such recommendations were wanting, forbade him to repeat, under pain of receiving a broadside from the Europa. Commodore O'Brian made his exit with so much precipitation, that he has left several of his officers and men behind him.

BOSTON, December 28.

Extract of a letter from Captain Nathaniel Twing, dated Portsmouth, December 21, 1786.

ONCE more I write you from hence, after a passage of 36 days from Tobago. On the 8th instant, in lat 36, N. long. 67. W. Providence put into my power to preserve the lives of five persons, whom I took from off a wreck of a sloop from the bay of Honduras, loaded with mahogany and logwood, bound to New-York. They had been out 7 weeks—had been drove off the coast several times—had, in a gale of wind, overset—the master washed overboard, but by strenuous exertions again recovered the vessel. The vessel righted again; and twelve hours after, the mast came down. Previous (several days) to the vessel's oversetting, they had been at allowance of a pint of water a man—the case that contained all the water they had on board, at that time (18 gallons) fell over, and dashed to pieces in the mate's cabin, and wounded him considerably in several places. They then were reduced to the sad necessity of drinking their own urine, and had continued four days in that melancholy situation, when I relieved them. The wind and sea were then so high, that no boat could live in it. Each of them was obliged to make a rope fast round his body, and, as we passed very near, heave the other end on board us, and jump into the sea. In this manner we saved them all. The mate is now under the hands of a generous surgeon, and the others are in perfect health. The Captain's name is Matthew Brown."

Shattuck, Page, and Parker, the state prisoners now confined in the jail in this town, a few days since at their own request had the oath of allegiance to the state administered to them.

PHILADELPHIA, January 10.

From the (English) Manchester Chronicle.

TO THE PRINTER.

SIR,

THE very striking affinity which appears between the theory of a volume that I lately published, and the experience of Captain Wyatt (as communicated by his letter given us in your last week's Chronicle) is such, that I cannot help thus remarking a little more copiously upon my explanation of the Aurora Borealis.

In the beginning of that treatise (which many are now well acquainted with) I have endeavoured to prove, when the earth was created, that it was surrounded, from the neighbouring chaos, with the element of fire, in quantity, according to the scoop of its central attraction. The fluid of light, I have considered as an extensive mass, which knows no bounds but those which limit the universe; a mass that exists in every part of space, and which is agitated and made to shine by our sun, the stars, a flambeau, a conflagration, and every other compressed collection of fire whatever.

The agitation of light, by our sun, is in its extent vastly amazing, and communicates its force with rapidity to the very sphere of all those stars, which are apparent to our vision; but the earth by its being an opake body, stops the direct career of light, through her interposition, and in the opposite part from the sun, light becomes so much settled into rest, as to form the conic shadow; whilst on the other half of our globe, that terrestial fire which surrounded it at the creation, gets so violently compressed towards the centre, that on the centre is experienced the lively heat, commonly attributed to the sun himself; and which is more and more apparent, the nigher Sol tends to his meridian in the torrid, more than in the temperate zones, because there his rays fall perpendicular with all their direct force by us in our summer more than in winter, because then our arctic pole is elevated, and he collects our fire less obliquely.

Hence I infer, that those seas which surround the poles, would be found clearer from ice, and much warmer than is generally imagined, if they were passed at a proper season of the year; because for three months in summer, Sol is as much above the apparent horizon in those climates, as he is at London in winter; so that he shines constantly for a day twelve weeks long; then the central fire must be much collected and depressed, sufficient to produce a great heat. Thus the heat would split the frozen ice, and produce a thaw strong enough to render the sea almost green. Hence we may observe the reason why those floating islands of ice are mostly discoverable about 75 degrees of latitude, as they tend from the pole; for in fact, it is about these latitudes where the fire is least collected, and the cold most rigidly felt; only let navigators pass them, and then I affirm a northwest passage will be effected, for such a passage by sea, there undoubtedly exists.

Captain Wyatt has verified the truth of my assertion, with respect to the polar seas.

On treating upon the deluge and the formation of islands, I have shewn there must be islands close to the poles (this too the abovenamed gentleman has experienced) and I believe the Nitre Volcano, which he has discovered, will on closer examination, be found to extend over as many leagues of land, so that the profusion of nitre must be prodigious in quantity.

The irresistable force with which it is sent up into the atmosphere, causes it to mount so very high, that when the effects of that force is over the smaller particles of nitre, through their height, have no more gravity towards the earth, but would remain settled in eternal rest, did not some overpowering cause hinder them.

Our atmosphere is continually tumulted by the different currents of air, which pass in all passable directions; therefore, by such currents, this nitre must be moved from over that country which produced it to others more distant.

Now the volcano being placed upon that part of the earth opposite the polar star, of consequence those currents of air must disperse the nitre all round the globe, from that situation. After sun set, the solar rays no longer drives down the terrestial fire, but the compression ceases, and that fire mounts again upwards, according to the degree of its specific gravity: therefore when the upper regions of air are burthened with these sulpherous exhalations of nitre, those exhalations stop the progress of fire (and the same sometimes as this fire is drove to the earth) and as soon as sufficient quantity of it is retarded upon their surface, it consumes them with a flame, which communicates itself to another strata, and so on, till the whole is destroyed; And thus every phenomenon of the northern lights is answered.

As 1st. It does not appear they were known to the ancients, as the epoch of their discovery is fixed in March, 6th, 1715—16.

Because the nitre which occasions them, by filling the upper regions in such quantities, being produced by a volcano, so that volcano might not have given its first extensive or observed eruption, before that date.

2d. They are not constantly to be perceived, nor do they come at determined times.

Because all volcanos have their eruptions quite irregular, and are no ways stated.

3d. They seldom go past our zenith in this climate, and never are seen in the torrid zone.

Because the volcano is at the north pole.

4th. When they first appear, they are not so numerous as afterwards; and they likewise disappear by degrees, and not altogether.

Because the central fire does not catch every strata at one time, but the flame communicates from one to another, till all are consumed.

5th. The appearance is more vival, the nigher we are to the pole.

Because there the nitre is more gross and numerous, on account of the constant supply from the neighbouring volcano.

6th. The time of its duration is altogether uncertain, neither is it so vivid at one time as another.

Because the eruptions of a volcano constantly vary with respect to quantity.

In short, no objection can be found against this hypothesis, it fully explains the wonderful appearance, it is warranted by the test of experience, and its utility to science is obvious.

I remain sir, your very obedient servant,

The Author of the Treatise on the Solar Creation and Universal beings of the earth.

The following is an extract of a letter from a capital house in England, to which a quantity of Georgia silk was lately consigned.

"The white, in general, from 3s. to 4s. per lb of 24 ounces, higher than the yellow: If it is reeled as coarse again in the thread, viz. eight cocoons instead of four; the silk will fetch from 5s. to 8s. per lb. more (sterling), and will be attended with much less expence to the parties who cultivate it. The gum upon the ribs of the reel is too hard for so fine a threaded silk; and we presume that hardness arises from its being reeled too hot, or by the silk remaining too long upon the reels; and if the skains were half the size, they would be more valuable—the quality is really good silk—and the thread clear. If these observations are attended to, it will be as valuable as any of the Italian raw silks, and will become a considerable staple of the southern states."

By Capt. Griffin, who is just arrived from Cape Francois, we learn, that on or about the 6th ultimo, the ship Swallow, Captain Stephen Flandrin, from this port bound to the abovementioned island, was totally lost on the Boralla Bank, a reef of rocks called the square handkerchief, about 15 leagues to the eastward of Turks-Island and 40 from the Cape. The crew saved themselves in their boats, and arrived about the 20th of December at Cape Francois. Mr. Mallet, merchant, of this place, went passenger in the abovementioned vessel, which was built in the year 1706. In this port she underwent a thorough repair, and notwithstanding her age, was considered as a sound, good vessel.

We hear that the mail for the eastward which was despatched from the Post-Office in this city on Thurs-

day last, was ſtolen on Saturday by ſome villian at Newark,

January 13. A letter from a gentleman in Glaſgow, dated 28th October, to his friend in this city, mentions. "That Scotland never ſaw a more promiſing time than the preſent; her manufactures are ariſing into great repute, and her fiſheries, the particular gift of bounteous heaven, feeds her induſtrious poor with plenty of cheap proviſions In ſhort, a ſpirit of enterpriſe, and abundance of food, ſeem at once to unite in raiſing the country of Cakes to a moſt reſpectful ſtation among the nations of the world. Britain has nearly cut out of the Muſlin trade, the ſlave of India, and from the vaſt quantities manufactured and ſold here as well as in the adjacent towns, there is great reaſon to believe this country will obtain the preeminence of Manchester in that article."

RICHMOND, January 25.

From a late Publication.

ORIGINAL LETTERS, MORAL AND ENTERTAINING

LETTER I.

To Miss M——T——.

INDEED, Maria I agree with you that your father was rather too ſevere in the opinions which he ſo freely gave, when I laſt had the pleaſure of being at your houſe. The ridicule he poured on literary ladies was too indiſcriminate; but although I reckon myſelf honoured by your requeſt of my ſentiments on this ſubject, I am not the leſs proud of your commands, becauſe I am conſcious I ſhall ſpeak my mind freely, and even venture to cenſure where I conceive you have erred.

Although your father was pleaſed to rail againſt learning in women, he was rather unlucky in the examples which he brought to prove, that reading was incompetent with the duties of female life, and that the only inſtructions a woman ought to learn, were to manage the affairs of her family.

He mentioned our acquaintance, Miſs Wittol, as a literary lady, who had made herſelf very ridiculous by her learning. But what your father took for learning, was nothing more than the moſt abſurd affectation; which is compoſed of vanity and ignorance. She has read many of the modern novels, and ſome few books of the lighter ſpecies of reading, ſuch as the letters of diſtinguiſhed wits, and of ſuch works ſhe retains the moſt perfect memory. She has likewiſe employed much of her time in peruſing and getting by heart, or rather by note, the performances of ſome of our beſts poets which ſhe takes frequent occaſions to repeat, with ſtage pronunciation and geſture.—She writes alſo—ay! don't laugh, Maria, for I have detected her genious in the corner of a newſpaper, where ſhe has favoured the public with an Ode to winter, written in July (as ſome of your ſex are ſaid to love contraries) and verſes on the ſpring printed in September—I need not add, that if ſuch trifles poſſeſſed great merit, and between you and me, I never could diſcover that merit in them, which the writer thought them poſſeſſed of; I ſay, granting them every ſhare of merit, and granting her to be able to prattle of plays and novels in company, all this and much more is not entitled to the name of learning.

Your father makes no nice diſtinctions on this ſubject. Educated for trade, and having been bleſſed with great ſucceſs; happy alſo in the beſt of wives, and (do not think I flatter you) the moſt dutiful of children, he ſees no occaſions for the amuſement of reading, or the employment of the pen He has never ſtood in need of them, and cannot conceive their uſe; nay he thinks them pernicious—and ſo they would prove, if the only effect poſſible to be produced by reading was to feed vanity, and promote affectation—Miſs Wittol is an inſtance quite in point, as the lawyers ſay, and you have often obſerved, that with all her reading, you never knew a lady more ignorant of the uſeful, or even the truly entertaining ſciences.

The other inſtances which your father brought to recollection, were not more fortunate for his argument, which you remember we obliged him at laſt to abandon, with that good honour, which diſtinguiſhes his honeſt ſoul, — "Well, well, good folks," concluded he, "I find I have no chance to ſucceed among you, and ſo I'll e'en give up the point; but this I will maintain, that looking after the children, ſaving money, and making puddings, are the beſt qualities in a woman—and ſo, my dear, let us have another bottle of wine, and favour me with a pinch of your ſnuff, Mrs C——, and let's have no more talk about books and women, but tell me what you think of Iriſh affairs"

The uſes of reading, Maria, are many, but indeed it would often be difficult to diſcover why ſome people read at all,

Some read for amuſement only, and to them it matters not what book they take up, a play, a volume of hiſtory, a poem, or a ſermon. It is all one, ſo as it does but employ the time, which at all events muſt one way or other be murdered.——But reading is intended for the improvement of the mind, and one who would improve his mind, naturally ſeeks for thoſe means which are moſt likely to effect this important purpoſe. To him, therefore, it will not be a matter of indifference what he reads. All books will not appear of the ſame value. He will not think a flimſy novel equal in worth to one of the ſpectators; nor will he expect as much improvement from Congreve's play, as from the eſſays of a Verulam.

Some read only when they find an hour hang heavy on their hands; when there is no engagement ſoon in view; when neither company can be got, nor cards or hair-dreſſing employ the attention; and although to them, as to the former, it be juſt the ſame what they read, yet they do not find it ſo eaſy to kill time with a volume of ſermons, as with a volume of plays; becauſe perſons of this diſpoſition, who never read but when there is no other employment practicable, have minds but ill-adapted to ſerious writings. One half hour employed by a fine lady in reading the rational maxims of an Addiſon, before going to a route, a card party, or any other luxurious aſſembly, would throw a damp on the ſucceeding entertainment ſo noxious as to deprive it of its pleaſure I would diſcover more defect in the giddy mind, than the faithful mirror diſcovers wrinkles in the painted face. Such readers, therefore, confine themſelves to the light and ſhort moving of writings; and Humphrey Clinker would unqueſtionably be preferred to all the hiſtories, and moral writings that ever were publiſhed.

But, indeed, my dear Maria, we muſt not abſolutely quarrel with readers of this claſs, becauſe without their aſſiſtance our writers of modern novels and farces would pottively ſtarve in their garrets, and the paper and printing trade would thereby be greatly injured, the conſequence of which would be that many poor people would want the common neceſſaries of life. Faſhions, faſhions, Maria are become now ſo neceſſary to the world, that if every man and woman contented themſelves with what nature, virtue and mental improvement require, the one half of mankind, nay I believe I may ſay, two thirds of them would die of ir-remediable poverty

There is another claſs who read, juſt becauſe every body reads ſomething! To them it matters not what they read, ſo it be a new book. The laſt new play, or poem, or work of any kind, they are eager to make themſelves acquainted with, and as if what is neweſt were at the ſame time beſt, they leave it to univerſity libraries to reſerve the works of the ancients from oblivion

The gentleman who was introduced to you at Windſor, when you were laſt there, is one of this claſs. I have known him from his youth, and although he reads moſt new books, you can hardly find a man who knows ſo little The reaſon is, that he has purſued no method in the ſtudy of the ſciences, ſo that what little he knows may truly be ſaid to be of no higher origin than himſelf Even he preſerves this taſte in his reading of plays; for although he reads every new play that appears, he never once read a play of Shakeſpear, and knows as little of Johnſon, Beaumont, Fletcher, Congreve, or Farquhar, as he does of Hippocrates; Plutarch, or Demoſthenes. The principal cauſe of a fondneſs for this ſpecies of writing, ſeems to me to proceed from the eaſy manner of modern writings, the greater part of which are adapted to the meaneſt capacities, and to ſuch capacities as are inferior to more difficult works. The trouble of conſulting the ancients, is undertaken by few. They reſemble large ſums of money which a man cannot carry about him, while the writings of our time are a ſmall coin current every where.

There may be other purpoſes Maria, for which certain men and women think proper to employ a part of their time Whatever there may be, there is but one end for all reading—the cultivation of the mind. If this does not follow in ſome degree, the reading is idle and unprofitable, and a man with as much advantage might employ his time in playing cards, killing hares, or mending his ſtockings

In this view of the uſefulneſs of reading, it appears to me prepoſterous to deny that improvement to women which is thought neceſſary for men. And when I find a parent prohibiting his children from the uſe of books, I cannot help conſidering it as a relick of popery, during which the laity are forbid the uſe of the bible, leſt they ſhould prove (no difficult matter) to be as wiſe as their guides

Yet, Maria, do not imagine that, while I contend for the liberty of the ladies to read, I would give it as an opinion that reading ought to take the place of every other employment. No—it is true that reading improves the mind, but it is not by reading only that the mind is improved. Nor is it by the moſt ingenious remarks on what you have read, that I would judge of your mind: No--let me ſee your conduct in your family, your care of your children, your goodneſs of temper, and amiable fortitude in bearing up againſt the aſperities of life; your behaviour to a huſband, a father, a brother, or a friend. It is from theſe that I am to judge of your improvements. If you diſcover no excellencies in theſe duties, but can only tell me what is the beſt ſcene of the laſt play you have read, where the author errs in the management of a novel, or what lines of a certain poem might be improved; if that be all you have learned, I think your reading hours and all your life would have been employed as profitably in clear ſtarching, knitting worſtead ſtockings, or making balcon hats.

Yet theſe ſentiments, you muſt be conſcious are not addreſſed, as if applicable to your caſe. No, my good friend, the pleaſure with which I contemplate the accompliſhments of your mind has never been leſſened by any inattention on your part to increaſe thoſe accompliſhments. While your youth, and the kindneſs of your parents afford you the beſt opportunities, it cannot be ſaid you have ever neglected them.

Believe me, Maria, the day will come when you will find reaſon to exult in a ſatisfaction of being a companion to your huſband as well as an affectionate wife. The means you are employing will furniſh your mind with a pleaſing variety wherewith to cheer your ſolitary hours. He will find no langour in the company of his wife, no ſolicitude for a more numerous acquaintance, and what ſurer tie can you ever expect to have over a huſband, than a power of entertaining him as rationally as the moſt eſteemed of his friends?

Long and happy may you live! If any adverſity ſhould ſeparate me from you, perhaps never to meet again, I would ſtill remember you with the trueſt affection, and think well of that condeſcenſion which once led you to aſk the advice of ſo humble a counſellor as

Your reſpectful and abliged friend.

C.

Laſt Thurſday ſe'nnight, was married, at Norfolk, Mr. John Bouth, to Miſs Frances Moſeley Munford

Died on Wedneſday the 10th inſtant at Norfolk, Mr. James Croſs, merchant, of Mancheſter, a native of Glaſgow.

ARRIVALS AT NORFOLK.

Ship Margaret, Hervie, Grenada.
Henrietta, Wickes, Philadelphia.
Brig Concord, Workman, St. Kitts.
Two Pretty Siſters, Mauzac, Baltimore.
Fame, Taylor, Antigua.
Molly, Wyllie, Dunkirk.
Sloop Little Betſey, Buckner, Philadelphia.

CLEARANCES.

Ship Unicorn, Dean, L'Orient.
Favourite, Watt, London.
Elizabeth, Gilbert, Jamaica.
Elizabeth, Fithie, Antigua,

SWEET POLL of PLYMOUTH's LAMENT.

O WILLIAM? deareſt William, hear,
While yet the ſhip is nigh:
For you, ſhall drop my lateſt tear,
My lateſt breath ſhall ſigh.

But Oh! Come back!—O hear but this,
Ere you forever go;
I gave not half my parting kiſs;
I told not half my woe.

O would ſome kind head winds ariſe,
Return you o'er the ſea;
But ah! The billows mock my cries,
And winds are deaf to me.

And will you, will you ne'er return?
O William ſay you will;
And muſt your Poll forever mourn;
Muſt ſhe be wretched ſtill;

Ye cruel, ye unfeeling men,
Who force the youth to ſea:
O! will you ne'er return again
My love, my all to me?

Ye know not with what anguiſh parts
From his fond mate the dove;
For ye, baſe men, have tyger hearts,
And know not how to love.

And though beneath the green ſea deep,
I would ye whelmed were;
Still may kind heaven protect your ſhip,
For ah! my all is there.

But oh ſhe flies! the veſſel flies
Beyond the reach of call:
I hear not now the moan, the ſighs,
Nor ſee the tears that fall.

Still on the deck I ſee him ſtand
His flying 'kerchief ſee;
I ſee him kiſs his lovely hand,
And wave the kiſs to me.

Farewel, forever! Oh! farewel;
Adieu, thou beſt of men—
Here cloſ'd her eyes, the mourner fell,
And ne'er awak'd again.

But oft the love lorn ſailor gives
The mournful ſtory tongue,
And ſtill ſweet Poll of Plymouth lives
In melancholy ſong.

ARQUET.

LOST
IN OR ABOUT THIS CITY,
A Red Cornelian SEAL,
SET IN GOLD,
With the initial letters M. E. engraved.
Any perſon who may have found and will return to the Printer hereof will be handſomely rewarded.

FOR SALE,
Or exchanged for a ſmaller Veſſel,

THE BRIGANTINE
BATCHELOR,
Burthen 300 Hogſheads,
Now lying at Portſmouth The terms may be known by applying to Captain Stephen Hookey on board, or
RICHARD BAKER.
SOUTH QUAY, Jan. 18, 1787.

RICHMOND, January 23, 1787.

THE ſubſcriber wiſhing to diſcharge his debts as ſoon as poſſible will ſell a tract of 363 acres of valuable tobacco and meadow land on James river, in Goochland county, about 36 miles from Richmond. Alſo his right and intereſt in a location on a large body of land lying from 7 or 8 to 12 or 15 miles from the Ohio river, on a large creek emptying into the Ohio on the eaſtern ſide 6 miles above the mouth of Scioto; which lands if not before diſpoſed of, will be offered for ſale at Mr. William Roſe's, in this city, on the firſt Monday in March next, being Henrico court day. For further prrticulars inquire of the Honourable William Fleming, in the upper end of Cheſterfield, or to
CHARLES FLEMING.

POWHATAN, January 23, 1787.

I HAVE for ſale 800 acres of LAND lying on Appamattox river, near Jenito bridge, and 28 miles from Richmond, it extends along the ſaid river about three miles, whereof there is ſuppoſed to be 300 acres of the firſt rate low grounds. There is a good dwelling houſe and all neceſſary out houſes on the premiſes.——Alſo 600 acres adjoining the ſaid land, lying on Jenito creek, of excellent quality for tobacco. Poſſeſſion may be had immediately.---The lands will be ſhewn and the terms made known by
GEORGE WILLIAMSON.

☞ All perſons indebted to the Printer hereof, for gazettes, advertiſements, &c are requeſted to diſcharge their accounts as ſoon as poſſible. Thoſe who ſtand in arrears for gazettes for two years paſt will be diſcontinued, unleſs they immediately pay up and renew their ſubſcription.—A young lad, of reputable parents who can read and ſpell well, will be taken at this office as an apprentice to the printing buſineſs.

THE FRIENDS OF
Meſſrs. Croſbie & Greenwood,
OF LIVERPOOL,
Are reſpectfully informed that

THE BRIGANTINE
BELLONA,
ROBERT KELSICK, Maſter.

BURTHEN 300 hogſheads, will take in tobacco to their addreſs at Norfolk, at 6 l. per ton. The Bellona is a remarkable ſtrong Britiſh built veſſel, two years old, and has good accommodations for paſſengers. Will ſail in February enſuing.

ROBERT HAYES.

Hanover Town, Dec. 25, 1786.

I will ſell on reaſonable terms for caſh, tobacco or naval ſtores,

An extenſive ASSORTMENT of

FALL GOODS,
NAILS,
LOAF SUGAR,
By the package, &c. now laying
AT NORFOLK.

ROBERT HAYES.

At Norfolk, for Liverpool.

THE BRIGANTINE
KITTY,
JOHN HUSTON, Maſter.

BURTHEN 180 hogſheads, is a very ſtrong veſſel with a Mediterranean paſs, will receive tobacco or naval ſtores, to the addreſs of Meſſrs. Croſbie & Greenwood, merchants there.—— For terms apply to the Captain on board, or to

ROBERT HAYES.

Who has for ſale, on board the
KITTY,
A few barrels of good
ANTIGUA SUGARS,
AND SOME COALS.

NORFOLK, Dec. 26, 1786.

THOMAS BREND,

Book Binder and Stationer,

INFORMS the public in general, and his old cuſtomers in particular, that he now occupies a ſhop near the market houſe; where he carries on his buſineſs in all its various branches, merchants may be furniſhed with any kind of blank account books, made and ruled to any pattern given. County court clerks, and ſheriffs, with record and other books for the uſe of their different offices.

He has on hand a variety of

Blank account books,
Latin, greek, and French ſchool books,
Dictionaries of various languages,
A ſmall collection of new novels, and other Engliſh books,
Alſo bibles, teſtaments, ſpelling books, and primmers,
Ink ſtands of various ſorts, and ſizes,
Pounce and ſand boxes,
Quills wax, and wafers of the firſt quality,
Pocket books, and letter caſes,
Slates and pencils,
Indian rubbers,
Letter folders,
Money ſcales and weights,
And a few dozen of the very higheſt finiſhed penknives,

Alſo a variety of other articles in the Stationary way too tedious to enumerate.

A few copies of
STARK's JUSTICE,
Are ſtill on hand.

N. B. By ſundry loſſes which I have ſuſtained by giving credit, and conſidering the ſmall ſtock I have for carrying on my buſineſs, I am come to a determined reſolution to give no further credit but to ſuch as have been pointed in their payments; and therefore I beg that thoſe who ſhould want any thing in my way for the future (that do not live in this city) either to ſend the money, or appoint ſome citizen to pay it for them.

I have a HOUSE near the Market, that I would either rent or ſell, and give immediate poſſeſſion.

Richmond, December 26, 1786.

THE SUBSCRIBER
Takes this method, to inform her old friends and the publick in general that ſhe ſtill continues to keep open the

COFFEE HOUSE

AS FORMERLY,
Where every attention ſhall be paid to thoſe gentlemen who pleaſe to favour her with their cuſtom.

Lodging & Breakfaſt,

TO BE HAD ON MODERATE TERMS OF
SARAH GILBERT.

RICHMOND, January 1, 1787.

NOVEMBER 6, 1786.

THE ſubſcriber deſirous of diſcharging the demands againſt him, intends to ſell one thouſand acres of land on James river below his merchant mills, on Falling creek; there are about one hundred acres of low ground and meadow, ſeveral good houſes and not more than 130 or 150 acres cleared.

He will alſo ſell his merchant mill, which has not been finiſhed more than two years, and is as compleatly finiſhed to run four pair of ſtones (only three pair are up) as any mill on this continent; the tide flows up to the mill door at half flood. A particular deſcription of either the land or mill is thought unneſſary, as it is preſumed no perſon will purchaſe either, without viewing the premiſes, I will endeavour to make the payments as convenient to the purchaſers as poſſible. Whoever purchaſes the mill may have 100 acres of land with her. If either is ſold, immediate poſſeſſion may be had.

ARCHIBALD CARY.

Notice for the laſt time

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of the late Mr SEYMOUR POWELL, of York town, are hereby deſired to pay their reſpective accounts immediately, and thoſe perſons who may have any legal claims againſt the ſaid eſtate are deſired to make them known, to

JANE POWELL, Ex'rx.

To be Let,

On a ground rent or building leaſe,

Two GOSPORT LOTS

Number eighteen and nineteen, lying upon the river.

VERY fit for carpenters or for building warehouſes as there is water for a ſhip of one thouſand tons within a few yards of the ſhore. Encouragement will be given to ſuch as incline to improve, by an advance of part of the money for the buildings, or by a leaſe free of rent for ſome years. Thoſe who chuſe to treat may apply to Meſſrs. HARRISON, NICKOLLS, & Co. Portſmouth, or Wm. Alexander, & Co. Richmond.

Richmond, October 26, 1786.

To be Hired,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

A Negro Woman,

Who has been uſed to houſe work, and a very good waſher and ironer. For further particulars apply to the Printer hereof.

Richmond, December 26, 1786.

Taxes payable for 1786.

NOTE.

IN the publication from this office dated the 10th of July laſt, enumerating the warrants &c. admiſſible for the revenue taxes of 1786, the warrants for intereſt on Loan Office certificates of this ſtate were through miſtake ſaid to be receivable *for any part of the ſaid taxes*, they are admiſſible only for the taxes on free male tithables, horſes, mares, colts, mules, cattle, wheels, billiard tables, and ordinary licences.

J. AMBLER, Treaſurer.

Treaſury Office, Dec. 18, 1786.

To be diſpoſed of

ON VERY MODERATE TERMS,
THE WHOLE OF MY

Drugs and Medicines, And SHOP utenſils

As they now ſtand in the city of Richmond.

For caſh or James river tobacco. Credit will be allowed on giving bond with good ſecurity.

3w WM. CARTER, Sen.

Williamſburg, Dec. 30, 1786.

THE SUBSCRIBER
Begs leave to inform the FRIENDS of

Fulwar Skipwith and Company
OF LONDON,

That the firm of ſaid houſe is changed to

Eyres, Skipwith, & Co.

WHO expect beſides the brigantine MERCURY, Captain Thompſon, the ſhip BALTIC, Captain Norton, who will load to their addreſs, and for the convenience of thoſe who wiſh to ſhip their tobacco on the notes being put into the hands of PENNOCK, NICOLSON, & SKIPWITH, Richmond, or ANDREW NICOLSON, & Co Manchester, an advance of caſh will be made on their bills indorſed to a certain amount. For further particulars apply to the above mentioned gentlemen, or

FULWAR SKIPWITH.

Who would CHARTER an

American Bottom,

From two to three hundred hogſheads burthen, and give her immediate diſpatch.

Richmond, Dec 7, 1786.

York Grammar School,

DECEMBER 5, 1786.

MR. EVANS,

TAKES the liberty of reminding his friends and the public that he continues the tuition of youth in the Greek, Latin, and Engliſh languages; writing and accounts; geography and the uſe of the globes

That his pupils may be no longer retarded in the proſecution of their ſtudies by the want of proper books, he has imported a collection of ſuch Claſſic authors as are uſually read in ſchools, to accommodate them with, upon current terms. And as he conſiders the ſtudy of geography a matter of conſiderable importance, at leaſt to his SENIOR ſcholars, he is furniſhed for the purpoſe with an elegant pair of twelve inch globes, compriſing the lateſt diſcoveries; a planatarium, which conveys a diſtinct general idea of the ſolar yſtem and another machine of his own invention, repreſenting ſtill more ſimiliarly the revolution of the ſeaſons; together with ſeveral ſets of maps, particularly a large atlas of forty maps.

He preſumes therefore, that his ſchool will be allowed to be well furniſhed with the means and materials of inſtruction; but for his ſkill and aſſiduity in the application of theſe, he relies upon the future proficiency of his pupils as his beſt vouchers.

As it is by no means Mr. Evans's deſire to have a mixed and crouded ſchool, he fixes upon one general price, which is £. 10 per annum, to be paid half-yearly, with one dollar at entrance towards fuel for the year.

He begs leave to add, that there is no longer any difficulty in boarding boys in town; for, excluſive of other convenient places, Mr. and Mrs Wiſe make it their ſole buſineſs to accommodate youth; to whoſe care Mr. Evans has much confidence in recommending them.

A CAUTION.

WHEREAS Martha Ward, has taken upon herſelf the liberty of having ſome of my tobacco booked in her name, I do hereby caution the inſpectors againſt the ſame in future; and all perſons dealing with her or for her hereafter, for any commodity, excepting it is what ſhe makes with her own hands. She has been guilty of many ſuch acts which ſhall be proved by me hereafter.

JOSEPH WARD, Jun.

Henrico, January 8, 1787.

To be Sold,

To the higheſt bidder on Monday the 5th day of February at the late dwelling houſe of Colonel William Brown dec. in Surry county, the perſonal eſtate of the dec.

AMONG WHICH ARE SOME VALUABLE

GOODS,

LATELY IMPORTED.

Three months credit will be given for all ſums above 5 l. upon bond and good ſecurity. All perſons who have demands againſt the eſtate are deſired to make them known, and thoſe indebted are requeſted to make payment to

WILLIAM BROWN,
BENJAMIN BROWN,
JOHN H. COCKE,
} Ex'ors.

JANUARY 9, 1787.

The remaining warrants for the fourth years intereſt on

Military Certificates

Which have been regiſtered at the Treaſury agreeably to law will be paid off on application.

J. AMBLER.

Treaſury Office, December 12, 1786.

A VARIETY OF

BLANKS,

MAY BE HAD AT THIS OFFICE.

14